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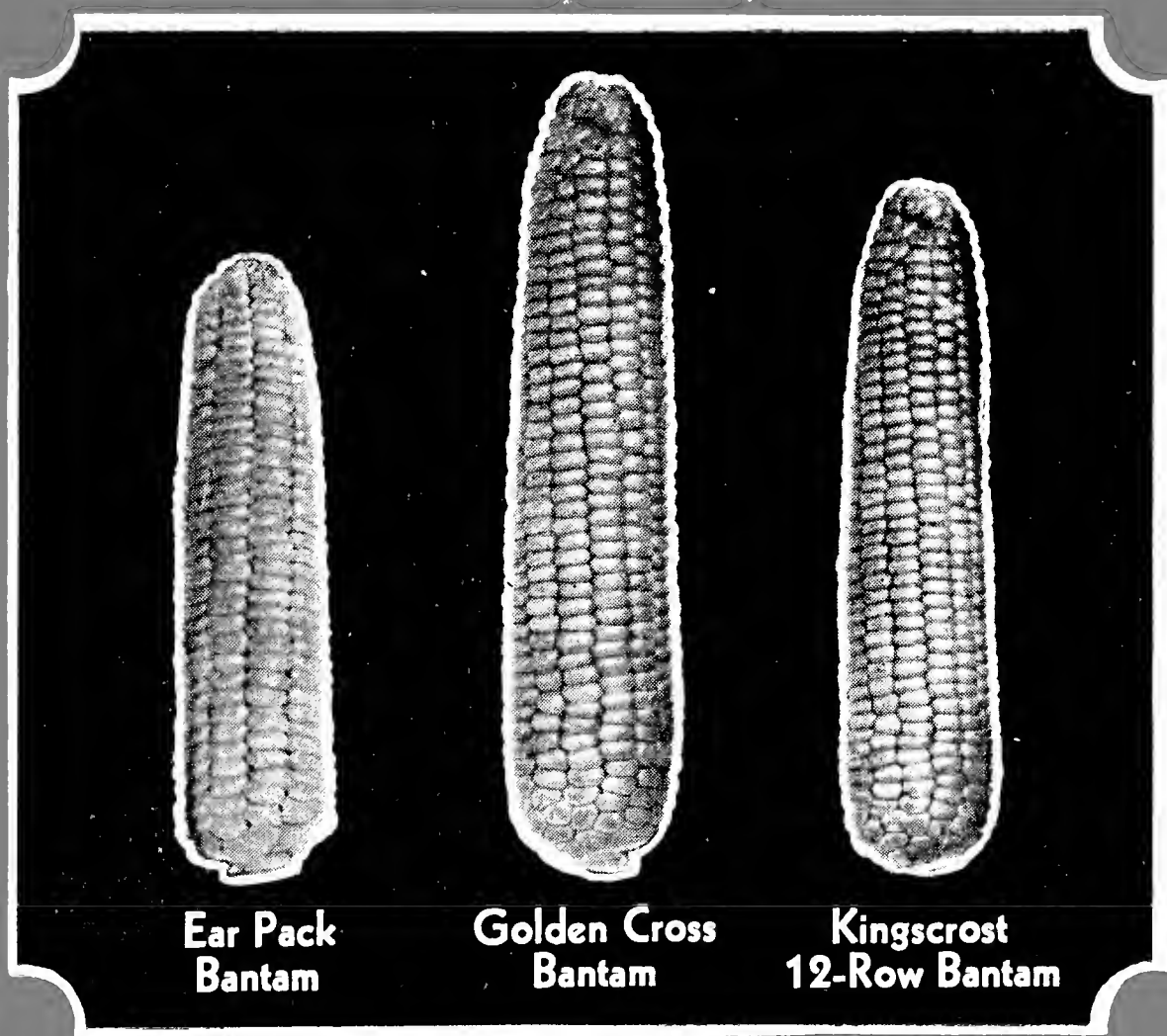


# Northrup, King & Co.

Breeders and  
Growers of

## Sweet Corn

Kingscrot Hybrids  
and Normal Varieties



Northrup, King & Co.

Seed Growers and Merchants  
Minneapolis, Minn.

# SWEET CORN IMPORTANCE

**S**WEET CORN, a native of the United States, is one of its most important vegetables. Every family in this country is a potential user. The ultimate volume of seed that can be used by home gardeners, market gardeners and canners depends largely upon the quality of the seed which growers distribute. The production of Sweet Corn seed is undergoing fundamental changes. Many varieties introduced in the past have proven inferior and have been discarded. The production of Hybrid Sweet Corn is opening a new field and some "Hybrids" have proved to be of exceptional merit. These have demonstrated that they have a definite place in Corn production.

Because a variety is a "Hybrid" does not necessarily mean that it is superior to other varieties. It may do well in one locality and be a failure under other soil and climatic conditions. Northrup, King & Co., as breeders and growers, realize this and are endeavoring to introduce all new varieties in small quantities over a wide range of territory. Northrup, King & Co. feels that a variety must prove its superiority before being commonly introduced, and welcomes your help and co-operation in this critical business of producing Seed Corn.



# THE GROWER YOU DEAL WITH

**N**ORTHRUP, KING & CO. undertook the improvement and production of Seed Corn more than fifty years ago. Experienced field men, a definite breeding program, and modern equipment for handling crops, have all combined to produce seed of superior quality. The breeding work has been under the direct and personal supervision of a well trained staff.

Stock seed is the fundamental basis of all seed production. Northrup, King & Co. has experienced men who know Corn and who follow the

Crops through seeding, growing, harvesting, drying, shelling, milling, hand-picking, and bagging for shipment. Ample trial grounds are maintained for testing new introductions, new varieties, and competitive stocks. New varieties are developed in carefully operated breeding plots. Throughout trial and breeding work, all data and information is accurately and carefully obtained.

The basic stock seed is produced in isolated and carefully handled plots.



An Isolated Crossing Field



Production Field of Kingscrot 12-Row Bantam

Although "Hybrid" Sweet Corn is of quite recent introduction, Northrup, King & Co. has been working on inbreds since 1922. The final success of "Hybrid" Corn depends upon the ability of the seed grower to keep inbreds true and pure. Only experienced and well trained men can do this.

Methods of "selfing" these inbreds and planting them in isolated plots for "sibing" protects Northrup, King & Co.'s customers. Maintaining a definite breeding program is most essential.



In the actual production of "Hybrid" Sweet Corn seed, it is most important to detassel all of the inbred used as the female. If any tassels are missed, uneven "Hybrid" seed is produced. Northrup, King & Co.'s own crews do all the detasseling. None of this work is left for the farmer growers.

Throughout the fifty years which it has devoted to producing quality Sweet Corn, Northrup, King & Co. has found it essential to keep its equipment equal to demands and thoroughly modern throughout.

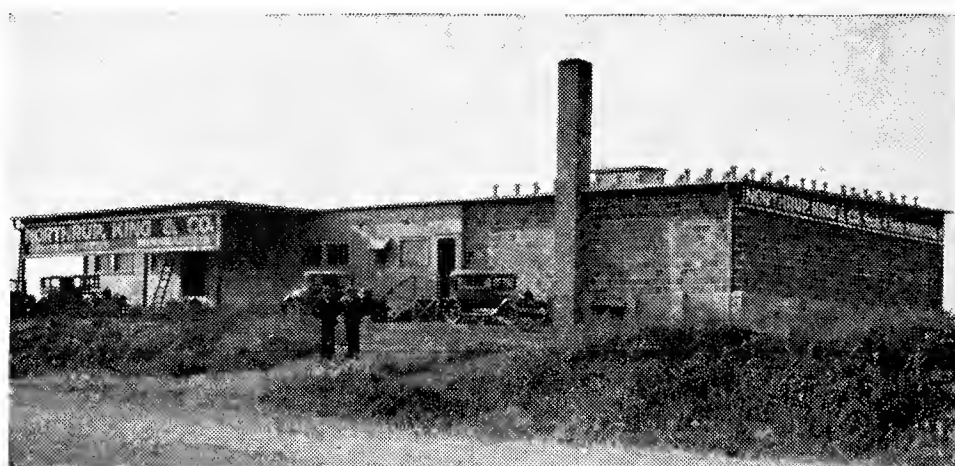


**Northrup King & Co. Country Drying Plant in  
South Central Minnesota**

Early experiments with many types of drying equipment helped to develop the present system. This is proving efficient and has resulted in delivering Sweet Corn of consistently satisfactory germination. All Corn is dried on the ear with practically no shelling done until it is thoroughly cured. Northrup, King & Co.'s largest drying

equipment is located in its main Plant in Minneapolis. In addition, two especially built receiving and drying plants are located at Howard Lake and Waterville, Minnesota. The careful methods employed in receiving, drying, shelling, milling and handpicking insure against mixtures.

Northrup, King & Co. recognizes service as a very essential part of any business transaction. The modern equipment and efficient methods employed insure prompt delivery. The "fitting" of seed is part of service. The wide variety of mills and other equipment, plus experienced men, help make a good job. Sweet Corn seed



**Northrup, King & Co. Country Drying Plant in  
West Central Minnesota**

is carefully milled and hand picked before shipment. We are equipped to "tip" and "butt" seed for the most critical user. Northrup, King & Co.'s organization is pleased to serve you and we invite you to make use of our stocks, equipment and personnel.

Following is a descriptive list of the Hybrid and normal varieties of Sweet Corn which we grow. The data given is taken from our trial ground readings over a long period of years and is given for information only.

We are prepared to accept growing contract orders for all varieties included in this list. Correspondence invited.

## **NORMAL VARIETIES**

### **EARLY—Yellow Varieties**

#### **GILL'S GOLDEN EARLY MARKET**

A splendid early variety for home or market gardener's use. 8-12 Rowed. Height 6-6½ feet. Length of ear 6 to 7 inches. Planting to eating stage is 75 days.

#### **GOLDEN BANTAM—EXTRA EARLY**

This is a recombination of 15 inbred strains of Golden Bantam from our own breeding grounds. The strains used were inbred since 1922. In our own trial grounds this combination is ready to eat approximately a week before Golden Bantam Standard. The quality and color is quite superior.



Part of Northrup, King & Co.'s Breeding and Trial Plots  
15 Miles South of Minneapolis

Height 4½ to 5 feet. Length of ear 5½ to 6 inches. Days from planting to eating stage is 76.

#### **GOLDEN BANTAM—STANDARD**

The best known of all yellow varieties. Tender, sweet and of delicious flavor. 8 rowed—height 5 to 6 feet. Length of ear is 6 inches. Planting to eating stage is 83 days.

#### **GOLDEN GEM**

A very early variety. A dwarf plant having a small ear. Best adapted to more northern sections. Developed by Professor A. F. Yeager, North Dakota Experiment Station. 8 rowed—height of stalk 4 to 4½ feet—length of ear 6 inches—planting to eating stage is 70 days.

#### **GOLDEN SUNSHINE**

An early yellow variety having splendid ears of excellent quality and flavor. 10-12 rowed—height of stalk 5 to 6 feet—length of ear 6½ to 7 inches—planting to eating stage 76 days.

## **SPANISH GOLD**

A very early yellow variety developed by Dr. D. F. Jones, of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station. For home and market gardener's use. 12 rowed—height of stalk 5 to 6 feet—length of ear 5 to 6 inches—planting to eating stage 70 days.

## **INTERMEDIATE—Yellow Varieties**

### **BARDEN'S WONDER BANTAM**

A splendid second early variety introduced by C. S. Clark & Son. Of excellent quality and flavor. Highly desirable for home and market gardener's use. 8 rowed—height of stalk  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to 6 feet—length of ear  $6\frac{1}{2}$  to 7 inches—planting to eating stage 82 days.

### **GOLDEN BANTAM IMPROVED 10-14 ROW**

A selection from Golden Bantam having a larger ear. Kernels are deep, sweet and of good flavor. Desirable for both canners and market gardeners use. 10-14 rowed—height of stalk  $6\frac{1}{2}$  feet—length of ear 6 to  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches—planting to eating stage 84 days.

### **GOLDEN GIANT**

A cross between Golden Bantam and Howling Mob which retains the high quality of its golden parent. 12-16 rowed—height of stalk 6 to 7 feet—length of ear  $6\frac{1}{2}$  to 7 inches—planting to eating stage 90 days.

### **WHIPPLES EARLY YELLOW**

A second early variety having a large ear of much merit. 12-14 rowed—height of stalk 6 to  $6\frac{1}{2}$  feet—length of ear 7 to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches—planting to eating stage 84 days.

## **LATE—Yellow Varieties**

### **BANTAM OR GOLDEN EVERGREEN**

A cross between Golden Bantam and Stowell's Evergreen which retains the color and quality of its golden parent. An excellent variety for canners and market gardeners use. 14-18 rowed—height of stalk 7 to 8 feet—length of ears 7 to 8 inches—planting to eating stage 95 days.

### **GOLDEN COLONEL**

Recently introduced by Associated Seed Growers. Resembles Country Gentleman except for its golden color. We believe this new variety has merit and are prepared to accept contract orders for crop of 1936. Length of ear 7 to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches—height of stalk 7 to 8 feet—planting to eating stage 92 days.

## **EARLY—White Varieties**

### **EARLY DOW**

A selection from Early White Cory which is popular with market gardeners where earliness is desired.



## **EARLY—White Varieties—Continued**

### **EARLY MINNESOTA**

This is one of the oldest varieties now being grown. Its uniformity and attractiveness of ear, coupled with more than ordinary quality, has given it an unusual reputation. 8 rowed—height of stalk 6 to 7 feet—length of ear 7 to 8 inches—planting to eating stage 84 days.

### **EXTRA EARLY ADAMS**

This is not a real Sweet Corn. This variety is used in some sections as it is hardy and will stand early planting. 12 rowed—height of stalk 7 to 8 feet—length of ear 6 inches—planting to eating stage 80 days.

### **EXTRA EARLY WHITE CORY**

A medium early white variety generally bearing two large finely shaped ears. 12 rowed—height of stalk 4½ to 5 feet—length of ears 6 to 7 inches—planting to eating stage 75 days.

## **INTERMEDIATE—White Varieties**

### **BLACK MEXICAN**

Popular as a home garden variety in some sections. White at eating stage, changing to blue or black at maturity. Length of ear 7 to 7½ inches—height of stalk 5½ to 6 feet—8 rowed—planting to eating stage 92 days.

### **MINNESOTA CROSBY**

This is a variety used quite extensively by canners because of its earliness. 12-14 rows—length of ear 6 to 7 inches—height of stalk 6 to 6½ feet—planting to eating stage 88 days.

### **HOWLING MOB**

A popular midseason variety having a large ear. Used by both home and market gardeners. 12-16 rows—length of ear 7 to 8 inches—height of stalk 6 to 7 feet—planting to eating stage 88 days.

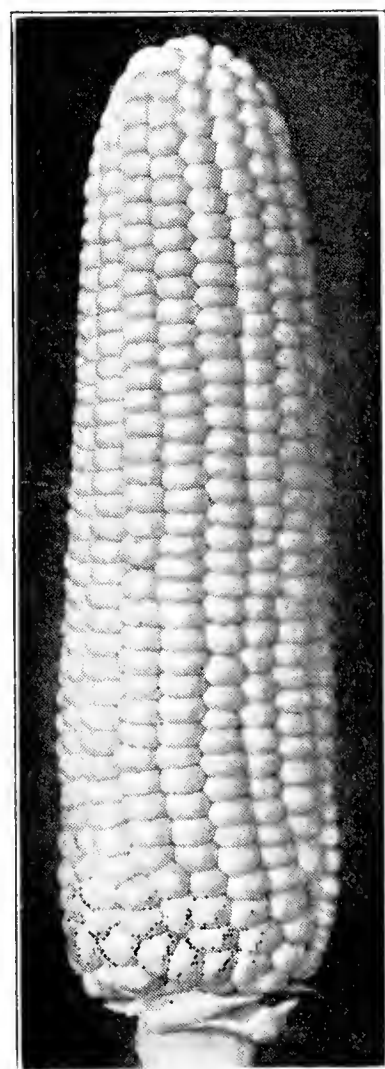
### **WHIPPLE'S EARLY WHITE**

A splendid second early white variety suggested for both home and market gardeners use. 14-18 rows—length of ear 7 to 8 inches—height of stalk 6 to 7 feet—planting to eating stage 86 days.

## **LATE—White Varieties**

### **COUNTRY GENTLEMAN**

A splendid well known variety used by canners, home and market gardeners. Kernels on ears are irregular instead of being in rows. Length of ear 7 to 9 inches—height of stalk 6½ to 8 feet—planting to eating stage 105 days.



Stowell's Evergreen

## LATE—White Varieties—Continued

### EARLY EVERGREEN

A standard variety used by canners and market gardeners. 16-20 rows—length of ears 7 to 9 inches—height of stalk 7 to 8 feet—planting to eating stage 95 days.

### NARROW GRAIN EVERGREEN

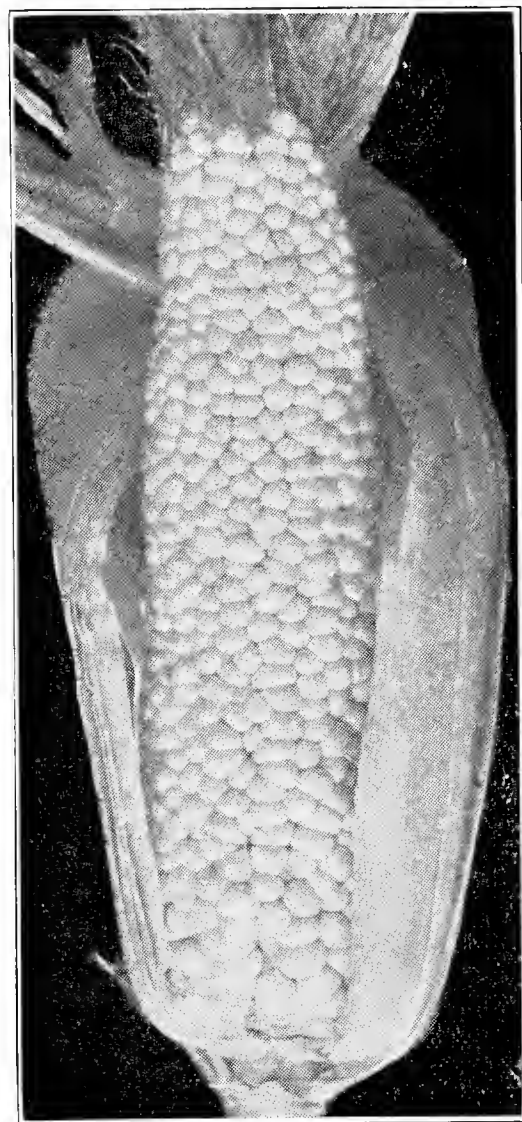
A selection from Stowell's Evergreen having a very deep narrow grain. One of the best canning varieties. 18-20 rows—length of ear 7 to 9 inches—height of stalk 8 to 9 feet—planting to eating stage 93 days.

### OREGON EVERGREEN

Similar to Early Evergreen but having long husks for protection against ear worms. Used by canners, home and market gardeners. 14-18 rows—length of ear 7½ to 9 inches—height of stalk 7 to 8 feet—planting to eating stage 95 days.

### STOWELL'S EVERGREEN

A standard late variety widely used by canners, home and market gardeners. 16-20 rows—length of ear 8 inches—height of stalk 7 to 9 feet—planting to eating stage 100 days.



Country Gentleman

## HYBRID VARIETIES

### GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM

This is one of the best hybrids. It was developed by Glenn M. Smith of Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station. It is being used extensively by both canners and market gardeners and with excellent results. 10-14 rows—length of ears 7½ to 8 inches—height of stalk 6 feet—planting to eating stage 88 days.



Golden Cross Bantam

### KINGSCROST 12 ROW BANTAM

This is one of the outstanding hybrid crosses which we have developed. It is similar in plant characteristics to Golden Cross but is a WEEK EARLIER. It is fully as uniform and vigorous. Many of the large canners are now planting this hybrid and we suggest that others make trial plantings. 12 rowed—length of ear 7 to 8 inches—height of stalk 6 to 6½ feet—planting to eating stage 82 days.

## HYBRID VARIETIES—Continued

### KINGSCROST CANNING BANTAM (A)

This is a cross between two of our own inbreds which has been used with splendid results by many of the larger canners. It was developed for cutting but has been found superior to normal 8-row Bantam for ear packing. In yield and number of cases of canned corn per acre, it is outstanding. Kernels medium fine, deep, tender, of very good quality. 8 rows—length of ear 5 to 7 inches—height of stalk 5½ to 6 feet—83 days from planting to eating stage.

### KINGSCROST EAR PACK BANTAM (B)

With the development of the vacuum process many canners are successfully packing corn on the cob. This hybrid was developed by us for this purpose. It is the result of hundreds of trial crosses between inbreds. Our 1935 yield comparisons show that this cross produces approximately 42½% more ears suitable for packing corn on the cob than normal 8-row Bantam. It was also more uniform in maturity.

We are prepared to accept growing contract orders for a limited amount of this hybrid from crop of 1936 and suggest that you place your order as early as possible. 8 rows—length of ear 5½ to 6½ inches—height of stalk 5 to 6 feet—planting to canning stage 80 to 83 days.

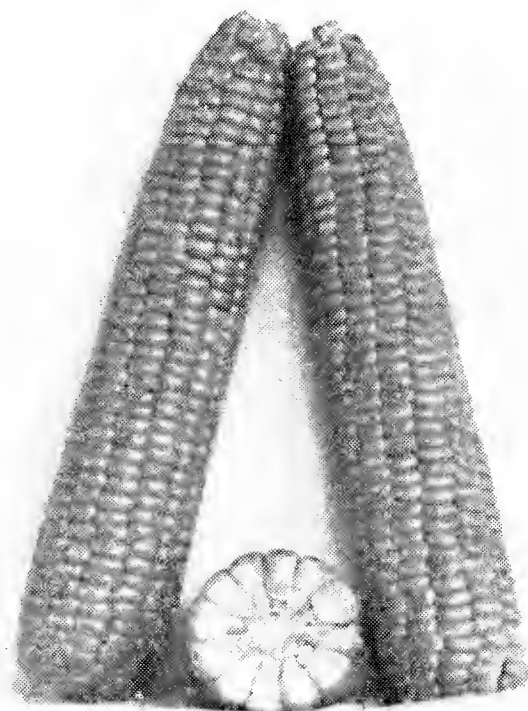
### KINGSCROST EAR PACK BANTAM (C)

This hybrid is of our own introduction, and is similar to (B) in plant habit. Comparing this hybrid to normal 8-row Bantam in 1935 it yielded 115% more ears suitable for whole ear pack.

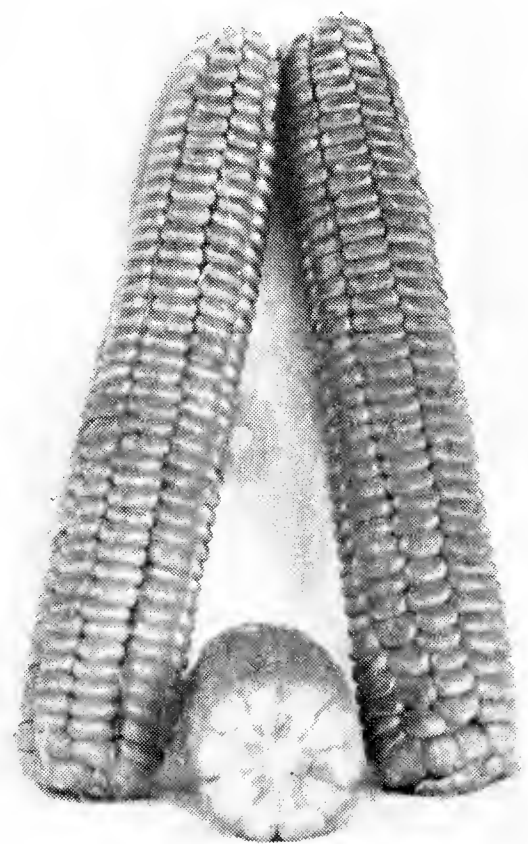
This combination varies from (B) in producing an ear nearly 1½ inches longer. It also has a lighter yellow grain color. Some of the packers who have seen this cross think that the ear is too long and may result in cutting wastage.

### KINGSCROST GOLDEN BANTAM

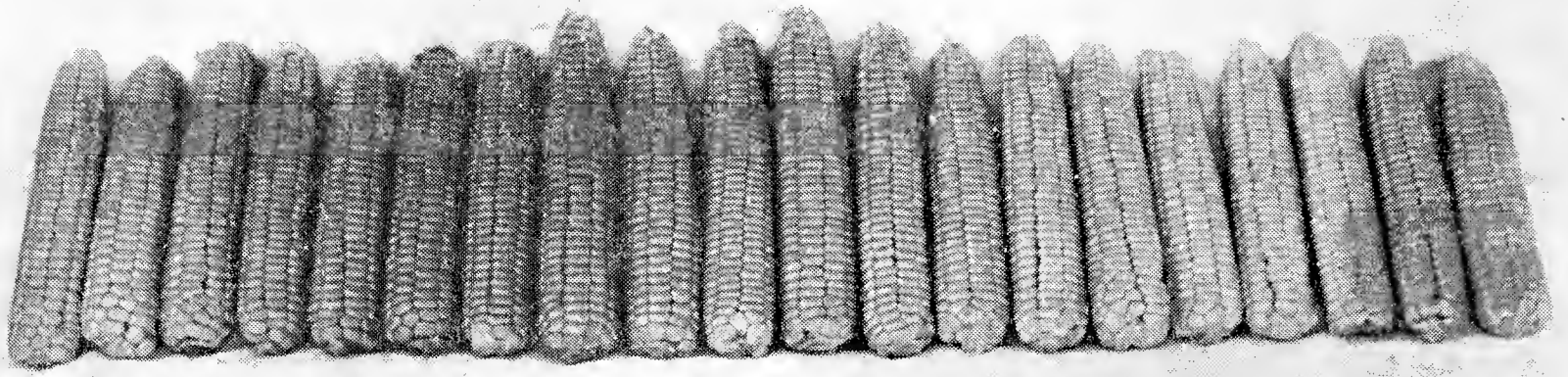
This is a pure 8-row Bantam type hybrid which is about ten days earlier than the normal Golden Bantam. Its quality is excellent and in maturity, it is very uniform. We suggest this hybrid for use only in the northern states. It has given splendid results in Canada, 8 rows—length of ears 5 to 6½ inches—height of stalk 5 to 5½ feet—73 days from planting to eating stage.



Kingscrost 12-Row Bantam



Kingscrost Canning Bantam



Kingscrot Ear Pack Bantam

## HYBRID VARIETIES—Continued

### MINHYBRID 201

An 8-row hybrid developed by the Minnesota Experiment Station. Its quality and tenderness is considered equal to normal Golden Bantam. 8 rows—length of ear 6 to 7 inches—height of stalk  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to  $6\frac{1}{2}$  feet—88 days from planting to eating stage.

### MINHYBRID 202

This is another hybrid bred by the Minnesota Experiment Station having much merit. The quality and flavor of 202 is considered superior to that of Minhybrid 201. 8 row—length of ear 5 to  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches—height of stalk 5 to 6 feet—planting to eating stage 80 days.

## INTERESTING DATA WHOLE EAR PACK SWEET CORN 1935 OBSERVATIONS

Usable ears determined by measurement  $5\frac{1}{2}$ " or more length by  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " diameter or less at center.

### WHOLE EAR PACK SWEET CORN

#### Kingscrot Canning Bantam ("A")

16,048 Ears per acre.

|   |                              |
|---|------------------------------|
| 9,794 Usable ears of Hybrid per acre        | = 102 Cases (24 cans, 4 ears |
| 7,906 Usable ears of Golden Bantam per acre | = 82 Cases per can)          |

20 Cases better for hybrid

#### Kingscrot Whole Ear Pack ("B")

(New for 1937)

|                        |                                     |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1935 Yield comparisons | 124 Cases per acre for Hybrid       |
|                        | 87 Cases per acre for Golden Bantam |

37 Cases per acre advantage for Hybrid

#### Kingscrot Whole Ear Pack (Long "C")

|                        |                                     |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1935 Yield comparisons | 142 Cases per acre for Hybrid       |
|                        | 66 Cases per acre for Golden Bantam |

76 Cases per acre advantage for Hybrid



## Dates Represent 50% Silked

Upper figure represents Golden Bantam Check

## DRY EAR YIELDS

### Average of All Replications

Note: The later varieties were handicapped due to cold weather in May and June and dry weather in August.



Kingscrot Bantam is more uniform both in size and maturity

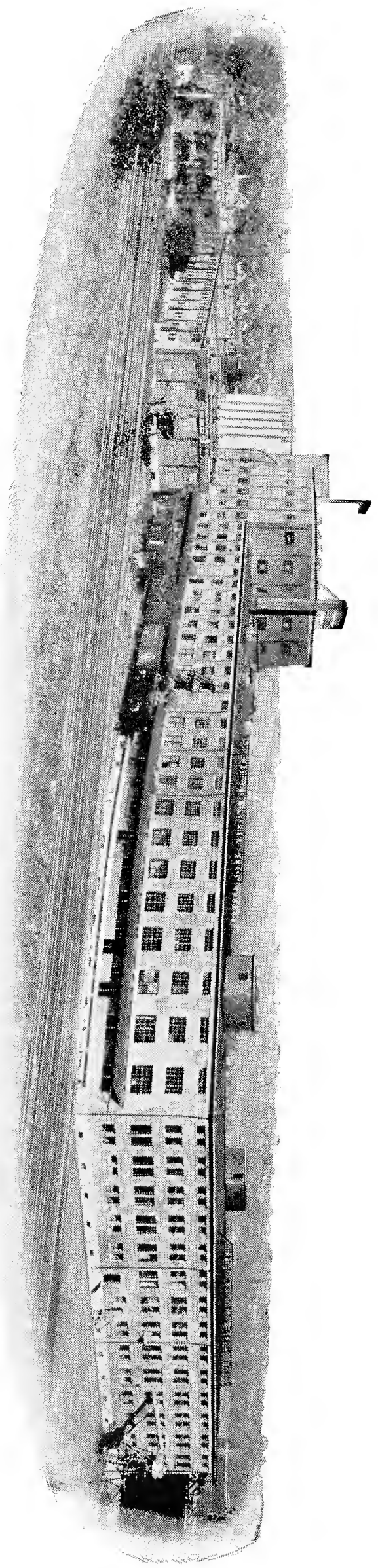
### Ordinary Golden Bantam



# Main Plant and General Offices of NORTHROP, KING & CO.

Seed Growers and Merchants

Minneapolis, Minn.



**T**HIS plant is located just north of the business section of Minneapolis on a 10-acre tract of land. The buildings, all built especially by and for the special uses of this firm, provide 14 acres of floor space. In the group pictured above, the building between the long main building and the outer warehouse at the left, is

used exclusively for seed corn drying, shelling and grading. Hand-picking, laboratory testing, sacking and storage are all provided in the main building. Two other seed corn drying plants are owned and operated by the Company—one in the west central, the other in the south central section of Minnesota—both in ideal sections for production of sweet corn seed.